

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1868.

[No. 2126.]

VOL VIII.

**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**GREEN COFFEE.**  
5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY  
James Sanderfon.

Feb. 13

**HEMP FOR SALE.**

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality  
CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish  
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

**TEN PIPES**

Choice Cognac Brandy,  
8 hds. West-India Rum,  
10 qt. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,  
16 casks Rice,  
185 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,

For Sale by  
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Aca-  
demy, are respectfully informed that  
an election will take place at the academy on  
Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12  
o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one  
year from that day.

March 11.

**JAMES SANDERSON,**

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,  
70 bags green Coffee  
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum  
5 pipes Cognac Brandy  
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,  
Spirituos Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries.

**CAUTION.**

**WHEREAS Joseph Deane and Zachariah**

Gardner, have set up a claim by a deed  
of trust or other conveyance made to them by  
Daniel M. Carty, for a part of the Mount Air  
tract of Land in our possession. This is to  
warn all persons from purchasing; as the  
said Daniel M. Carty could have no title in a  
part of the Land until a general division of  
the estate of the late Daniel M. Carty takes  
place.

Sarah M. Carty,  
John W. Bronaugh.

March 8

**BRYAN HAMPSON**

**HAS FOR SALE.**

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Tenerife

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

30 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

40 chests young hyf the

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

120 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

mill use on hand—with a number of other

articles—all of which he will sell low on his

former terms.

Eliza P. Law.

**FOR SALE,**

ats, an ox cart, two bar-

harness, one shovel do.

ow, two scythes and cr-

sc.

**DAILY BY**

**SNOWDEN,**

(proprietor.)

I have received,  
A few baskets of Bordeaux **SALAD OIL,**  
—AND—  
A quantity of prime **CHEWING TOBACCO.**

Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

**Just Received,**

**FRESH LEMONS** by the box,  
200 bushels good **SEED POTATOES,**  
And a quantity of **TONGUES & SOUNDS**

And for Sale by  
Thomas Simms.

March 18

**TO RENT,**

and possession given on the 14th of November  
next.

**The three story Brick House**

the corner of King and Columbia-streets,  
now occupied by Mr. John Liberto. For  
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENNEALE, living  
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,  
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

March 9.

**FOR SALE, BY**

**LEWIS DEBLOISE**

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,  
French Brandy, in pipes  
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter  
casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and bar-

rels  
Molasses, in hogsheads  
Cod-Fish, in boxes  
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,  
in barrels  
Cheese  
Cider Vinegar in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

**A Brick House for Sale.**

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M-  
cholls, on the north side of Prince-  
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is  
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For par-  
ticulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitz-  
gerald, situated on Water-street, having every  
convenience to accommodate a genteel fami-  
ly. Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-  
ply as above.

January 12.

March 23.

**NOTICE.**

THE partnership between Denney & Smith  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent  
those who have claims against the concern are  
requested to bring them forward to Joseph  
Smith, who is to adjust and settle them; also,  
those who are indebted are requested to make  
payment to Joseph Smith.

EDMUND DENNEY.  
JOSEPH SMITH.

March 23.

**The business will in future be**

carried on under the firm of Samuel & William  
Smith.

**FOR SALE,**

2000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fish-

eries.

Joseph Smith.

March 24.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber having qualified as execu-  
tor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn,  
deceased, respectfully requests those who have  
claims against the estate, to lodge them pro-  
perly authenticated, in the hands of Robert  
I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton,  
of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will for-  
ward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased,  
will please make payment to either the above  
mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

**Just Received,**

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from  
Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,  
5 puncheons Jamaica Spirits  
6 barrels first quality Cheese  
10 do. mens stout shoes  
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quali-

ty

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-

ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31.

**FOR BOSTON.**  
The Schooner.  
**BREIDENT.**

Freight &c. will be taken on  
application to capt. Huckin's  
on board, or

John G. Ladd.

March 10.

**Public Sale.**

On THURSDAY next, at eleven o'clock, will  
be sold at the dwelling of Samuel Craig, de-  
ceased, Duke-street, all the **PERSONAL**  
**ESTATE** of the deceased, consisting of a

Variety of Furniture, &c. &c.

Desks and Book Cases, Bureaus, Dining,  
Card and Tea Tables, Beds, Bedsteads, Cur-  
tains, Looking Glasses, Prints, Chairs, Car-  
pets, several articles of Plate, a variety of va-  
luable Books, and one Share of Alexandria  
Bank Stock, &c.

Terms will be made known at the place of  
sale.

Philip G. Marsteller.

March 24.

**Whereas Stephen Cooke, of**

Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th  
day of January, 1807, execute a lease for a  
place called "Jones's Point," binding on Po-  
tomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a  
certain A. G. Hammond for the term of se-  
ven years; which lease was afterwards assign-  
ed to a certain Benjamin Morris, who after-  
wards delivered me peaceable possession of  
the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or  
rent from any person; but claim it as my  
own right: I wish and request those who  
have any counter claims to come forward and  
establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.

March 22.

**LAND FOR SALE.**

Agreeable to the last will and testament of  
captain Richard Conway deceased, will be  
sold at public auction, at the Coffee House,  
in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the  
sixteenth day of April next, between the  
hours of twelve and one of the o'clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres  
of Land,

Lying on the west side of the old Lees-  
burg road, and adjoining the tract called  
Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the con-  
venience of purchasers, this land is laid off in  
lots of about twenty five acres each. It is  
mostly covered with a thick growth of young  
thriving timber and has several fine springs  
on it. The situation is high and healthy, af-  
fording a beautiful and extensive prospect,  
and is well calculated for country seats, seve-  
ral being already erected in the neighborhood  
of it. At the same time and place will be  
sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.

A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months  
will be given to the purchasers, on giving  
their notes negotiable in the bank of Alexan-  
dria, with approved endorsers and a deed of  
trust on the premises for the payment of the  
several instalments. A plat of the whole tract  
with the several subdivisions of it, will be  
shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert,  
N. Fitzhugh,  
E. I. Lee,

March 22.

**Fifty Dollars Reward.**

**ELOPED** from the service of the subscriber,  
on Thursday night last,

A **NEGRO MAN**, named **ANTHONY**,  
(commonly called **TONEY**).—He is a-  
bout 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely  
well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in  
Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Who-  
ever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or  
the district of Columbia, shall receive a re-  
ward of **Thirty Dollars**, if out of the state of  
Virginia, or the district of Columbia—**FIF-**  
**TY DOLLARS** and all reasonable expences  
will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.

Dumfries, March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are  
forewarned to harbor or carry him off at their  
peril.

Printing in all its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

March 10.

**HORWELL'S**

**Celebrated Patent Suspenders,**

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far ex-  
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale  
and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of  
Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on  
advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell,

March 25.

**FOR SALE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his  
present DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE, cor-  
ner of Washington and King streets, on libe-  
ral terms by early application. Otherwise  
will lease the same to a good careful tenant  
for a term of years.

Wm. Reily.

March 22.

**PUBLIC SALE.**

ON Wednesday the 13th day of April if  
fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold  
to the highest bidder at the plantation of the  
late Matthew Harrison, esq. on Goose creek,  
about five miles from Leesburgh—A very  
large and valuable stock of horses, cattle,  
sheep, and hogs; a variety of farming uten-  
sils; some household and kitchen furniture  
and a quantity of Indian corn.—At the same  
time and place will be sold or hired for a time  
which will be fixed, several valuable Slaves.  
After all is sold at this place, the sale will be  
continued at the farm, commonly called Ja-  
cob's, about three miles from Mrs. Lacey's  
tavern, and the same distance from the Gum  
spring—the like description of property will  
be offered for sale, and on the same terms—  
among the horses are several very high bred  
brood mares. The creditors are invited to  
attend and purchase—all claims well authen-  
ticated will be received in payment, and on  
those due by bond or for cash the usual dis-  
count will be made—twelve months credit  
will be allowed for all sums over five dollars,  
the purchaser giving bond, with approved se-  
curity, to carry interest from the date if not  
punctually paid.

W. Ellzey,

Acting ex'r. of M. Harrison, dec'd.

All persons having claims against the  
said estate are requested to bring them for-  
ward for settlement, and those indebted for  
fees, or in any other manner, to make imme-  
diate payment to the Executor.

March 14

**The American Artillerists Companion,**

OR  
**ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,**

BY LOUIS DE TOUSARD,  
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d reg.  
and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work  
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

King-street.

March 15.

**TO RENT,**

A convenient two story Dwelling House and  
Store, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-  
streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay.  
Apply to

Eliza Wilton, or  
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12.

**Notice is hereby Given,**

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria, con-  
ty in the district of Columbia, has ob-  
tained from the Orphans' court of said coun-  
ty, letters of administration with the will an-  
nexed, upon the estate of Mr. Samuel Craig  
late of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd.—  
All persons having claims against the said  
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them  
with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on  
or before the 9th day of September next or  
they may by law be excluded from all benefit  
to said estate, and those indebted thereo are  
required to make immediate payment  
Given under my hand this 9th day of March  
1868.

John G. Ladd.

Administrator with the will  
annexed of Sam. Craig,  
deceased.

March 10.



FROM the general tenor of the essays of Juvenis, his opponent cannot charge him with a malignant perversion of his meaning; but will, on the contrary, believe that he viewed his argument in a cursory manner. If the gentleman honored his piece by a second reading he would appeal to his memory if he did not assert that *riches* would inevitably subvert good government. He repeats that luxury, the hand-maid of riches, from whatever quarter the latter emanated, engendered the ruin of the Persian empire.

In Persia proper, from particular precepts of Zoroaster, the founder of their religion, a maritime life was rendered incompatible with the practice of their faith; but this was not the case in their conquered provinces: Phoenicia was, at the time of which I spoke, the greatest, and, except her offspring Carthage, the only commercial nation in the world. The kings of Persia maintained immense fleets equipped in their numerous provinces bordering on the Mediterranean.

Exclusive of these inlets, does it matter whether the productions of a distant clime are transported across the ocean in ships, or over land by caravans, is not the consequence similar? Is then the example of Persia irrelevant?

"Lycurgus decreed that the punishment of death should be inflicted on him who should dishonor a maiden—he accustomed the youth of Sparta to blush only at vice—Modesty deprived of a part of its veil was respected by both sexes, and the women of Lacedæmon were distinguished by the purity of their manners. No where are women less watched or under less restraint, nor have they any where less abused their liberty. The idea of infidelity to their husbands would formerly have appeared to them as strange as that of displaying the least regard to studied ornament in their dress. Though at present (A. M. 3530, or 560th year of the laws of Lycurgus) they have no longer the same prudence nor the same modesty, they are still more observant of their duties than the other women of Greece. Their husbands consult them both concerning their private affairs and those of the state. The most happy harmony prevails in Spartan families." Is there in this any thing importing "a licentious intercourse between the sexes," which excites the horror of Juvenis? He must have dreamed. In Athens courtesans were numerous, but I do not recollect of one in Sparta.

An attempt was made upon Cleomenes, a king of Sparta, to bribe him with presents—a daughter of his, about eight or nine years old, who was present, cried, "Fly, my father, fly, this stranger will corrupt you." Was this child badly educated?

In the Gymnasium the youth were encouraged in larcenies to make them expert in the manoeuvres of the field—punishment followed detection, and shame inspired a young Spartan with fortitude to submit patiently to a Fox, which he had concealed under his cloaths, tearing his bowels out, before he would give publicity to the crime by confession. Many authors have palliated the cruelties of the Spartans to the Helots; in several points history is rather defective with respect to them.

I concede that Sparta was suspected, and probably with justice, of envy and breach of faith towards the Helots when they had bled for enfranchisement; but does a passing cloud eclipse the beauty of a May-day?

Reflecting that Juvenis is supported by "reason," he is sometimes unaccountably sophistical: my expectations were elevated when he promised to examine my historical facts; but he unhappily descends to the quotation of a few solitary instances of injustice and tyranny on the side of Sparta, which at most prove that a virtuous people were unwittingly led into acts of oppression by leaders, whose services to the state had rendered them, while uncorrupted, objects of adoration from a grateful people.

Agessilaus, who had tarnished many virtues by the contagious vices of corrupt nations, artfully appeased the rage of Sparta when acquainted with the unauthorised conduct of its commander. The ferment this outrage occasioned proved the people to be noble but the prince degenerate.

Antecedent to this, Cleomenes, availing himself of the respect in which his subjects held religion, suborned it to deceive them—Influenced by the deception, they deposed Demaratus, who exiled himself, and justified the sentence by receiving honors from the enemies of his country.

Pausanias, to whom I alluded in my last essay, occasioned the disaffection of the allies to Sparta, and the transfer of the command, not so much to Athens as to the magnanimous Aristides. Mons. Rollin, vol. 3, p. 71, pronounces the most beautiful panegyric upon the conduct of the Spartans on this occasion: what a contrast to the censure of Juvenis.

In the Peloponnesian war the Athenians captured two vessels of the allies of Sparta, the crews of which, by order of the *civilized* captors, were thrown from the top of a precipice. This humane republic passed a de-

*Anacharsis' Travels.*

cree for cutting off the thumb of the right hand of the prisoners of war to disable them from handling the pike.

I have said that the tyranny of Athens caused the Syracusan war—She likewise oppressed the minor states of Greece compelled these of Peloponnesus to form a league for mutual safety, of which Sparta, with great reluctance and much hesitation, assumed the command. In this contest many cruelties were practised by both parties and the massacre of Egos Potomus is not without a parallel.

To enumerate the complex wars in which Athens and Sparta were engaged would involve me in a labyrinth from which it would be perplexing to extricate myself.

My arguments will never induce Britain to surrender her maritime despotism, or America to relinquish her claims for exclusion from search. American matrons may deplore the loss of darling sons, bleeding for commercial rights.

The delight experienced by the votaries of science from the productions of the illustrious literati mentioned by J—, does not establish proofs of their happiness, nor impair the force of my idea as respects the felicity of the savage.

Few there are who fatigue themselves with the affairs of nations now extinct, and the ignorant are too prone to apply the epithet of ludicrous to what they do not comprehend: this would have actuated me to recede from a contest to which self-esteem is the only incentive.

P. S. For a justification of the Messinian wars, Juvenis is referred to the elegant work of M. Barthelemy in the *Travels of Anacharsis*, vol. 2, p. 341—vol. 3, p. 54.

## DOCUMENTS

*Accompanying the Message of the President of March 22, 1807.*

No. 1.

From Mr. Madison to Mr. Munroe:  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
July 6, 1807.

SIR,

THE documents herewith enclosed, from No. 1 to No. 9 inclusive, explain the hostile attack with the insidious pretext for it, lately committed near the capes of Virginia by the British ship of war the *Leopard*, on the American frigate the *Chesapeake*. No. 10, is a copy of the proclamation issued by the president, interdicting in consequence of that outrage the use of our waters and every other accommodation to all British armed ships.

This enormity is not a subject for discussion. The immunity of a national ship of war from every species and purpose of search on the high seas, has never been contested by any nation. Great Britain would be second to none in resenting such a violation of her rights and such an insult on her flag. She may bring the case to the test of her own feelings by supposing that instead of the customary demand of our mariners serving compulsively even aboard her ships of war, opportunities had been seized for rescuing them in like manner whenever the superiority of force or the chance of surprise might be possessed by our ships of war.

But the present case is marked by circumstances which give it a peculiar die. The seamen taken from the *Chesapeake* had been ascertained to be native citizens of the United States, and this fact was made known to the bearer of the demand, and doubtless communicated by him to his commander previous to the commencement of the attack. It is a fact also, affirmed by two of the men, with every appearance of truth, that they had been impressed from American vessels into the British frigate, from which they escaped, and by the third, that having been impressed from a British merchant ship, he had accepted of the recruiting bounty under that duress and with a view to alleviate his situation, till he could escape to his own country: and that the attack was made during a period of negotiation, and in the midst of friendly assurances from the British government.

The printed papers herewith sent will enable you to judge of the spirit which has been roused by the occasion. It pervades the whole community; is abolishing the distinctions of party; and regarding only the indignity offered to the sovereignty and flag of the nation, and the blood of citizens so wantonly and wickedly shed, demands in the loudest tone an honorable reparation.

With this demand you are charged by the president. The tenor of his proclamation will be your guide in reminding the British government of the uniform proofs given by the United States of their disposition to maintain faithfully every friendly relation; of the multiplied infractions of their rights by British naval commanders on our coasts and harbors; of the inefficacy of reiterated appeals to the justice and friendship of that government; and of the

moderation on the part of the U. States, which reiterated appointments had not extinguished; till at length no alternative is left, but a voluntary satisfaction on the part of Great Britain, or a resort to means depending on the United States alone.

The nature and extent of the satisfaction ought to be suggested to the British government, not less by a sense of its own honor than by justice to that of the U. States. A formal disavowal of the deed and restoration of the four seamen to the ship from which they were taken, are things of course and indispensable. As a security for the future, an entire abolition of impressments from vessels under the flag of the United States, if not already arranged, is also to make an indispensable part of the satisfaction. The abolition must be on terms compatible with the instructions to yourself and Mr. Pinckney on this subject; and if possible without the authorized rejection from the service of the United States of British seamen who have not been two years in it. Should it be impossible to avoid this concession on the part of the U. States, it ought, as of itself more than a reasonable price for future security, to extend the reparation due for the past.

But beyond these indispensable conditions, the United States have a right to expect every solemnity of form and every other ingredient of retribution and respect which according to usage and the sentiments of mankind, are proper in the strongest cases of insult to the rights and sovereignty of a nation. And the British government is to be apprised of the importance of a full compliance with this expectation to the thorough healing of the wound which has been made in the feelings of the American nation.

Should it be alleged as a ground for declining or diminishing the satisfaction in this case, that the United States have themselves taken it by the interdict contained in the proclamation, the answer will be obvious. The interdict is a measure, not of reparation, but of precaution, and would besides be amply justified by occurrences prior to the extraordinary outrage in question.

The exclusion of all armed ships whatever from our waters, is in fact so much required by the vexations and dangers to our peace experienced from their visits, that the president makes it a special part of the charge to you to avoid laying the United States under any species of restraint from adopting that remedy. Being extended to all belligerent nations, none of them could of right complain, and with the less reason, as the policy of most nations has limited the admission of foreign ships of war into their ports, to such numbers as being inferior to the naval force of the country, could be readily made to respect its authority and laws.

As it may be useful, in enforcing the justice of the present demand, to bring into view applicable cases, especially where G. Britain has been the complaining party, I refer you to the ground taken and the language held by her, in those of Falklands island and Nootka Sound, notwithstanding the assertion by Spain in both cases, that the real right was in her, and the possessory only in Great Britain.—These cases will be found in the annual registers for 1771, and 1790, and in the parliamentary debates for those years. In the latter you will find also two cases referred to, in one of which the French king sent an ambassador extraordinary to the king of Sardinia, in the most solemn and public manner, with an apology for an infringement of his territorial rights in the pursuit of a smuggler and a murderer. In the other case an ambassador extraordinary was sent by the British government with an apology for the pursuit and destruction by admiral Boscawen of certain French ships on the coasts of this last kingdom.

Many other cases, more or less analogous, may doubtless be found; see, particularly the reparation by France to G. Britain, for the attack on Turks Island in 1764, as related in the Annual Register and in Smollet's continuation of Hume, vol. 10, the proceedings in the case of an English merchantman, which suffered much in her crew and otherwise, from the fire of certain Spanish zebracs cruising in the Mediterranean; and the execution of the *It*, of a privateer, for firing a gun into a Venetian merchantman, which killed the captain, as stated in the Annual Register, for 1781, page 74. The case of an affront offered to a Russian ambassador in the reign of Queen Ann, though less analogous, shews in a general view the solemnity with which reparation is made for insults having immediate relation to the sovereignty of a nation.

Although the principle which was outraged in the proceeding against the American frigate is independent of the question concerning the allegiance of the seamen taken from her, the fact that they were citizens of the U. S. and not British subjects, may have such an influence on the conduct of all, and perhaps on the opinions of some unacquainted with the

laws and usages of nations, that it has been thought proper to seek more regular proofs of their national character than were deemed sufficient in the first instance. The proofs will be added by this conveyance, obtained in time, if not by the first that succeeds.

The president has an evident right to expect from the British government not only ample reparation to the United States, in the case, but that it will be decided without delay or delay. Should this expectation be above all, should reparation be refused, or for incumbrance on you to take proper measures for hastening home according to the degree of urgency, all American vessels remaining in British ports; using for the purpose the mode least likely to awaken the attention of the British government. Where there can be no ground to distrust the prudence or fidelity of consuls, they will probably be found the fittest vehicles for your intimations. It will be particularly requisite to communicate to our public ships in the Mediterranean the state of appearances, if it be such as ought to influence their movements.

All negotiation with the British government on other subjects, will of course be suspended until satisfaction on this be so pledged and arranged as to render negotiation honorable. Whatever may be the result of the prospect you will please to forward to us the earliest information.

The scope of the proclamation will signify to you, that the president has yielded to the presumption that the hostile act of the British commander did not pursue the intentions of his government. It is not indeed easy to suppose that so rash and so critical a step should have originated with the admiral, but it is still more difficult to believe, that such orders were prescribed by any government under circumstances such as existed between G. Britain and the U. States.

Calculations founded on dates, are also strongly opposed to the supposition that the orders in question could have been transmitted from England. In the same scale, are to be put the apparent and declared aversion of the British representative, Mr. Erskine, that no orders of a hostile spirit, could have been issued or authorized by his government; and the co-incidence of this assurance with the amicable professions of Mr. Canning, the organ of the new administration, as stated in the dispatch of April 22d, from yourself and Mr. Pinckney.

Proceeding on these considerations, the president has inferred that the justice and honor of the British government will readily make the atonement required; and in that expectation, he has forbore an immediate call of congress; notwithstanding the strong wish which has been manifested by many, that measures depending on their authority, should without delay be adopted. The motives to this forbearance have, at the same time, been strengthened by the policy of avoiding a course which might stimulate the British cruisers, in this quarter, to arrest our ships and seamen now arriving and shortly expected in great numbers from all quarters. It is probable however, that the legislature will be convened in time to receive the answer of the British government on the subject of this dispatch, or even sooner, if the conduct of the British squadron here, or other occurrences, should require immediate measures beyond the authority of the executive.

In order to give the more expedition and security to the present dispatch, a public armed vessel, the *Revenge*, is specially employed; and Dr. Bullis is made the bearer, who was on board the *Chesapeake*, on his way to a consulate in the Mediterranean, and will be able to detail and explain circumstances which may possibly become interesting in the course of your communications with the British government.

The vessel, after depositing Dr. Bullis at a British port, will proceed with dispatches to a French port, but will return to England with a view to bring the result of your transactions with the British government. The trip to France will afford you and Mr. Pinckney a favorable opportunity of communicating with our ministers at Paris, who being instructed to regulate their conduct on the present occasion by the advices they may receive from you, will need every explanation that can throw light on the probable turn and issue of things with G. Britain.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

NO. II.

CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. Munroe and Mr. Canning, in relation to the attack on the *Chesapeake*, from Mr. Munroe's letters to the secretary of state on the same subject.

(PRIVATE)

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Saturday, July 25, 1807.

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Munroe, and with sentiments of the deepest regret hastens to inform him that intelligence has just been received of a transaction which has taken place off the coast of America, between a ship of war of his majesty and a frigate belonging to the United States; the result of which has been the loss of some lives on board the American frigate.

The particulars of this transaction and the grounds of the justification of the British of-

feer, and of the admiral, he acted, Mr. Canning is pleased to communicate to Mr. Munroe. Mr. Canning shall have no time in communicating.

But whatever the real nature of the transaction may turn out, Mr. Canning could not forbear to delay the sincere concern he feels at its unfortunate issue, and on the behalf of his majesty, that if the British government should be enabled to have been enabled to effectual reparation shall be made by the British government of the U. States.

James Munroe, esq. &c.

To Mr. CANNING.

Mr. Munroe presents his compliments to Mr. Canning, and is much pleased to receive the information communicated to him. Mr. Munroe's sincere regret the account of a transaction between a British American frigate and the *Chesapeake*. He has no knowledge of what Mr. Canning's not will not fail to communicate which he may receive, deeply to be lamented in the mean time much friendly assurance of Mr. Munroe's government. His majesty's government reparation will be made, and the British official negotiator.

Portland Place, Monday.

The Right Hon. George Canning.

To Mr. CANNING.

Portland Place.

SIR,

Although I have no objection to the subject request the attention of your government to a late sovereignty of the United States, with a view to the transaction are too leave any doubt of the or of the reparation which accounts, which are, it appears, that last, his majesty's ship, an American frigate of States, with a view to unfounded and most unjust search for deserters, led and wounded a number on board and carried off the crew. The ship officer which in its hostile, is rendered from the consideration this aggression he has jurisdiction of the United States of the *Chesapeake* joyed the rights of host this attack against the er, whose commander had of his majesty's the friendly relations Britain and the United suspected the design. I ample of great indignity of which are of recent States have been exposed even within several of British squadron; but gle them with the peace of complaint. I have this subject in full confidence that your government will be plain of a flagrant a city, and that it will not to communicate to me delay, a frank disavowal which it was made, an officer who is responsible the punishment which aggression on the sovereign justly deserves.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

(Signed)

The Right Hon. G. Canning.

FROM MR.

Foreign Office.

SIR— I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your official note of the 25th inst. in relation to the attack on the *Chesapeake*. The statement of this note refers, is not by the authority of the States, or with any facts on which it is been sufficient for me majesty's readiness to circumstances of the ed, into his consideration for any alle reignty of the United should be clearly the been actually sustained is really due.

On the existence



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character than were de  
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to be, &c.  
JAMES MADISON.  
O. II.  
CE. between Mr. Monroe  
in relation to the attack  
Mr. Monroe's letter  
e on the same subject.  
EN OFFICE.  
aturday, July 25, 1807.  
ents his compliments to  
with sentiments of the  
s to inform him that in  
en received of a transac  
place off the coast of A  
p of war of his majesty  
to the United States,  
as been the loss of some  
merican frigate.  
this transaction and the  
ation of the British of

the part of the British government, you, sir  
cannot be ignorant: I have already assured  
you of it, though in an unofficial form, by the  
letter which I addressed to you on the first  
receipt of the intelligence of this unfortunate  
transaction: and I may perhaps be permitted  
to express my surprise, after such an assur  
ance, at the tone of that representation which  
I have just had the honor to receive from  
you.  
But the earnest desire of his majesty to e  
vince, in the most satisfactory manner the  
principles of justice and moderation, by which  
he is uniformly actuated, has not permitted  
him to hesitate in commanding me to assure  
you, that his majesty neither does nor hath at  
any time, maintained the pretension of a right  
to search ships of war, in the national service  
of any state, for deserters.  
If therefore the statement in your note  
should prove to be correct, and to contain all  
the circumstances of the case, upon which  
complaint is intended to be made, and if it  
shall appear that the act of his majesty's of  
ficers rested on no other grounds than the sim  
ple and unqualified assertion of the pretension  
above referred to, his majesty has no difficul  
ty in disavowing that act, and will have no  
difficulty in manifesting his displeasure at the  
conduct of his officers.  
With respect to the other causes of compl  
aint [whatever they may be] which are  
hinted at in your note, I perfectly agree with  
you in the sentiment which you express as to  
the propriety of not involving them in a ques  
tion, which is of itself of sufficient importance  
to claim a separate and most serious consid  
eration.  
I have only to lament that the same senti  
ment did not induce you to abstain from allu  
ding to these subjects, on an occasion which  
you were, yourself, of opinion, was not favor  
able for pursuing the discussion of them.  
I have the honor to be with great consid  
eration, Sir, your most obedient humble serv  
ant,  
(Signed)  
GEO. CANNING.  
James Monroe, esq.  
&c. &c. &c.  
London, August 4th, 1807.  
Sir—  
I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by  
Mr. Biddle, to communicate to you a copy of  
a correspondence, and the substance of a con  
ference between Mr. Canning and myself, re  
lative to the late aggression on the peace and  
sovereignty of the U. S. by the British ship  
Leopard in the attack on the Chesapeake, off  
the capes of Virginia.  
Mr. Canning's private letter of July 25,  
which gave the first intelligence of the occur  
rence, left it doubtful whether the British of  
ficers had been culpable in it, and as I knew  
how very reprehensible their conduct had  
been off our coast, on many other occasions,  
and to what height the sensibility of our citi  
zens had been excited by it, I thought it not  
improbable that something might have occur  
red to divide the blame between the parties. It  
was under that impression that my answer  
was written. On the next day the leading fea  
tures of the transaction were presented to the  
public thro the medium of the gazettes which  
were taken from private accounts received  
directly from Halifax, by a vessel which had  
been dispatched by admiral Berkeley with the  
official ones. By these it was evident, that the  
British officer was completely the aggressor,  
in an outrage of great enormity, attended with  
circumstances which increased the offence. It  
was understood likewise from good authority,  
that the official intelligence which the govern  
ment had received corresponded with & con  
firmed the other accounts already before the  
public.  
On full consideration of these circumstan  
ces, I concluded that it would be highly im  
proper in me to leave the affair on the ground  
on which Mr. Canning had placed it. I could  
see no other motive in him to obtain further  
information relative to the transaction, than  
for the purpose of ascertaining whether the  
men said to be deserters, and for whom the  
attack was made, were American citizens or  
British subjects; to which it was impossible  
for me to give any countenance. I thought  
it indispensable therefore to call on the gov  
ernment to disavow the principle and to en  
gage such other reparation to the U. States  
as their injured honor obviously required.—  
It appeared to me, that any delay in taking  
that step which depended on an abstract prin  
ciple, and required no argument to illustrate,  
or fact to support it, would have a tendency  
to weaken a claim which was unquestionable,  
and to countenance the idea that it would not  
be supportable with suitable energy.  
I had, before the knowledge of this event,  
obtained the appointment of an interview with  
Mr. Canning on other business, to take place  
on the 29th ultimo. We met according to the  
appointment; I observed, in opening the con  
ference, that although the topics which had  
brought us together, were important, the late  
occurrence at the entrance of the Chesape  
e had in a great measure put them out of sight.  
He expressed his regret that such an event  
which would at all times furnish cause of con  
cern should have happened at the present time.  
He asked if the men in question were Ameri  
can citizens, or British subjects? I replied  
that that was a point which could not come  
into view in the case; that it was one which,

according as the fact might be, would make  
the cause more or less popular, in either coun  
try, but could not affect the principle: on that  
principle, a ship of war protected all the peo  
ple on board, and could not be entered to be  
searched for deserters, or for any purpose,  
without violating the sovereignty of the nation  
whose flag she bore; that in the present case  
I had been assured, that the men were Ame  
rican citizens, and that the British minister  
at Washington had been made acquainted  
with it. He said little on the subject, but by  
the tendency of what he did say, seemed to  
imply that his government could not lose sight  
of the consideration above alluded to, nor in  
deed did he admit by any thing that escaped  
him, that the abstract principle itself would  
not be insisted on. His remarks however  
were generally of a conciliatory and friendly  
character; without pledging himself on any  
point, he seemed desirous to satisfy me, that  
no new orders had been issued by the present  
ministry to the commandant of the British  
squadron at Halifax. I observed, that as the  
notes which had passed between us, were in  
formal, and on a very limited view of the sub  
ject, on my part, it would be proper for me  
now, that the circumstances were better  
known, to present him an official note on it:  
he admitted the propriety of it.  
I then drew Mr. Canning's attention to the  
subjects on which I had asked the interview;  
being the case of the Impetueux, captain  
Love's correspondence, the conduct of capt.  
Douglas, and of the British squadron gene  
rally on our coast. I observed that I had her  
etofore postponed any official communication  
on these points from a desire to connect them  
with the greater objects depending between  
our governments, and of course, from moti  
ves the most friendly; that I brought them  
to his view at this time, in consequence of  
Mr. Pinkney and myself having commenced  
the other business, as he knew had been done;  
he promised to attend to them.  
On the 29th July I wrote to Mr. Canning,  
the note which I had promised him in the  
late interview. I addressed it in terms which  
I thought suitable to the occasion, observing  
to state in it, that I took the step from a sense  
of duty, applicable to my station as the resident  
minister, and without authority from my go  
vernment. I considered the act as that of the  
British officer, in which the government had  
no agency, was not bound to support, & which  
it would be honorable for it to disavow. I flat  
tered myself that some advantage might arise  
from the measure, and under the circumstan  
ces in which it was taken no harm possibly  
could. His reply is dated on the 3d inst. which  
though addressed in rather a harsh tone may  
be considered as conceding essentially the  
point desired. It is my intention to say no  
thing more to him on the subject till I hear  
from you, and in the mean time to observe the  
most conciliatory conduct that circumstances  
will admit.  
Such is the state of this country at the pre  
sent crisis, that it is impossible to foresee what  
will be its course of conduct towards the Uni  
ted States. There has been at all times, since  
the commencement of the present war, a  
strong party here for extending its ravages to  
them. This party is composed of the ship  
owners, the navy, the East and West India  
merchants, and several political characters of  
great consideration in the state. So powerful  
is this combination, that it is most certain  
that nothing can be obtained of the govern  
ment on any point, but what may be extorted  
by necessity. The disasters to the north  
ought to inspire moderation, but with respect  
to the northern powers, it seems to have pro  
duced the opposite effect. A fleet of about  
25 ships of the line, with a suitable number of  
frigates, &c. and above 20,000 men has been  
lately equipped, and sent into the Baltic, as it  
is said, to take possession of the Danish and  
Russian navies. This measure is imputed to  
an understanding which it is supposed has  
been established between the cabinets of Rus  
sia and Paris by the late peace, and which has  
for its object a concert of measures for the  
purpose of attempting to force on this coun  
try a maritime code, more favorable to neutral  
nations. The motive assigned for the expe  
dition, is that of taking possession of the Dan  
ish fleet, to keep it out of the hands of the  
French; that the Russian fleet is one of the  
objects is not so generally believed, though  
perhaps not less probable.  
Mr. Pinkney and myself have taken the  
first step in our business. We will write you  
in a few days the state of it. You may be as  
sured that we shall do every thing in our pow  
er to promote, in the mode most likely to suc  
ceed, the object of our instructions and the  
interest of our country. Want of time pre  
vents my going into further detail.  
I have the honor to be, with great consid  
eration, sir, your most obedient servant,  
JAMES MONROE.  
James Madison, Esq.  
Secretary of State, Washington.  
[To be continued]

FOR RENT,  
A neat two-story BRICK DWELLING-  
HOUSE on Duke, between Water and Fair  
fax streets. Apply to  
J. G. LADD.  
March 21. dlw  
Printing in all its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.  
SATURDAY, MARCH 26.  
Arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday  
the ship Bingham, capt. Barus in 97 days  
from Calcutta. When the Bingham sailed  
a report was in circulation there that war  
was likely to take place between Scindia  
Holcar and the company. A severe skir  
mish had taken place between one of the  
native powers and the British at Kanora,  
in the Atrass country, in which the British  
lost 60 commissioned officers. This report  
was current at the sailing of the Bingham,  
but was not permitted to be put into print.  
NASSAU, (N. F.) February 20.  
The American brig Mars, from Barcelona,  
for New Orleans, detained by the Redbridge,  
and ordered for this port, got ashore on the  
Cat Keys the 7th inst. and upset. On the 8th  
she was fallen in with by several wreckers;  
and when the wreckers were at work in taking  
off the copper of the brig, they heard a knock  
ing and the sound of voices in the hold; they  
immediately scuttled her side, and providen  
tially saved four seamen belonging to the Red  
bridge, who had been sent on board to navi  
gate the brig.  
Salt and Barrels.  
I have for sale at my store near the fishing  
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT,  
a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks  
in complete order for striking fish.  
John G. Ladd.  
March 26. d  
Was found in Maryland,  
Some day this week,  
An old fashioned Gold Watch  
Case. The owner may have it on application  
to the Printer, describing the same, paying  
for this advertisement, and leaving a small  
gratuity for the finder.  
March 26. st  
The Proprietor of the  
Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will  
dispose of the Establishment on  
moderate terms—there are now  
nearly six hundred Subscribers  
and the List encresing,—To a  
Person of Industry and Talents  
for conducting a Newspaper,  
this would be a desirable Situa  
tion. Circumstances beyond his  
Controul render it necessary to  
make Sale, it will therefore be  
sold a great Bargain if applicati  
on be made soon.  
FIFTY HOGSHEADS  
Choice Jamaica Spirits,  
FOR SALE BY  
Catlett and Fisk.  
Jan. 11.  
THE COMMISSIONERS  
Appointed under the act of the Congress of  
the United States, "Authorising the erection  
of a BRIDGE over the river Potomac, with  
in the district of Columbia," to receive sub  
scriptions for erecting the same, hereby give  
notice that the BOOKS of SUBSCRIPTION will  
be opened at Stelle's Hotel in the city of Wash  
ington, on the first Monday in April next, bet  
ween the hours of 12 o'clock at noon and 3  
P. M.  
Robert Benti,  
Daniel Carroll,  
of Duddington,  
Thomas Monroe,  
James D. Barry,  
Frederick May,  
Samuel H. Smith,  
Jonah Thompson,  
Jonathan Swift,  
Thomas Yowell,  
Cuthbert Powell,  
Elisha Jannay,  
Charles Alexander.  
The act of Congress authorises the Sub  
scription of Two Thousand Shares, and re  
quires the payment of Ten Dollars on each  
share at the time of subscription. The resi  
due to be paid in instalments of Ten dollars  
at such times as the company shall fix.  
Form of a Power required from those who  
make use of an agent.  
I empower —, to subscribe for me, in  
my name, for — shares of Potomac Bridge  
Stock, under the "Act authorising the erect  
ion of a bridge over the river Potomac within  
the District of Columbia."  
February 19. 2aw  
ALMANACS for 1808,  
Just published and for sale, by  
Couton and Stewart,



## NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to me in the mode prescribed by the 6th article of the fundamental resolutions for the government of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, stating that a general meeting of the Stockholders is requisite for the interest of the said company: I do therefore, hereby appoint Friday the 14th of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at *Gadsby's Hotel* in Alexandria, as the time and place of holding the same, which and where the Stockholders in the said Company are requested to attend.

John Potts, President.

March 18

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## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

## REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 55 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulke.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation; the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will show this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinsson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,  
RICHARD VEITCH.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by  
Cotton and Stewart.

## A Private Tutor wanted.

A SINGLE MAN qualified to finish the education of a few young LADIES, and who can bring approved recommendation will hear of an eligible situation by applying to the

PRINTER.

March 17.

law3t

## Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants, and Thompson and Veitch were appellees. I shall, on the first Monday in April next, before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 5, 12 & 18 months,

## A Tract of Land,

IN the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbis for 694 acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land, in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784; all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed. The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William court, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the lower land of Susanna Gwinett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth. Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts,

March 8

ats

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities;

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong.

Best green Coffee,

Chocolato, of a superior quality]

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneille,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port]

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and

permacott candles, refined salt-petre, flint

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars

and smoking tobacco, very cost chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticle in his line—the whole of which have been

collected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms

## FOR SALE.

### Spanish HIDES,

White and brown clayed SUGARS in

bags,

Muscovado SUGARS in bbls. & bts.

Green COFFEE in bags,

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes,

half pipes and qr. casks.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SEGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co

Feb. 26.

law3m.

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plan-tation work, and the woman accustomed to the management of a dairy. None need apply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 15 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 18.

law2m.

## This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Charles county and state of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the estate of Richard Brandt late of said county, deceased: All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 15th day of March, 1808.

Richard B. Brandt, } Exrs.

Wilson Smoot, }

March 19.

law3w

## FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years; THE whole of the REAL ESTATE be-

longing to Pressley Carr Lane, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mitchell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Walter Locker, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

law

## TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }  
December 9—[15.] }

M. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

State Lottery, New-York.

For the promotion of Literature, and for other purposes, positively commences drawing

ON THE

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of prizes guaranteed by the State

Legislature.

## HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 \$25,000

2 10,000

3 5,000

4 2,000

7 1,000

And a very considerable number of inferior prizes—less than two blanks to a prize.

The tickets at Eight Dollars each, for sale at R. GRAY'S book-store, Alexandria.

March 17.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter-acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

## Land for Sale at Auction.

WILL be sold at Public Sale at a credit of 1 2 and 3 years, on Monday the 1st day of March next, upon the premises, the following tract of LAND; to wit:

One Tract containing 374 acres, lying in Fairfax county upon the Or-road, adjoining the lands of Edward Washington and about 2 1/2 miles from the town of Occoquan. This Tract is all in wood, lies level and is well watered, and at least one half is valuable meadow land.

ALSO,

An undivided moiety of a tract in the county of Prince William, containing 150 acres, whereon George Mills now lives, immediately upon the river and 2 miles above the town of Occoquan, will be sold the following day being the 29th day of March.

ALSO,

One other tract on the following day, being the 30th day of March,

Containing about 200 acres.—This land is under cultivation, lies well watered and is under rent from year to year, at 1500 wt. tobacco per year. It lies adjoining the Lands of Wm. Grant in Prince William county, in a good neighborhood, about 18 miles from the town of Occoquan, and 15 from Dumfries. The purchaser cannot have possession of this tract before the 1st of Jan. 1809.

ALSO,

Will be sold the following day on the premises, being the 31st day of March,

One other Tract of Land containing 200 acres, immediately at Bluffs Ford upon Occoquan river, at 1 1/2 miles above the town of Occoquan, this land is well improved has good buildings, calculated for a tavern, store and distillery, with convenient out-houses.

Indisputable titles will be given the purchaser, on each of these tracts, on the first payment being made, the purchasers giving a trust deed on all the premises to secure the payment of the other two tracts.

N. Ellicott.

Occoquan, Feb. 10, [15]

## Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It lies less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green-house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, comprises the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort; the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combining at Mount-Washington. I will show the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

Eliza P. Law.

March 13.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-shear ploughs with harness, one shovel do. one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietors.)

## VOL VIII.

### Sales at

On every Tue

WILL

At the Vendue Sto

Water

A Variety of Dry

Particulars of whic

the bills of the day

which are on limit

which are establish

viewed and purchase

and prices.

P. C.

GREEN

5000 lb. best

FOR SALE BY

Ja

Feb. 13

HEMP F

I HAVE on hand,

lity CLEAN CO

to sell for cash, or on

Br

December 30

TEN

Choice Cog

8 hds. West-I

10 qr. casks L. F

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine

For Sale by

C

November 19.

NO

THE subscribers

DEMY, are res

an election will take

Monday the 11th day

o'clock for thirteen

year from that day.

March 11.

JAMES S

Off-r